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Indicators for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report was prepared at the request of the Statistical Commission at its forty-first session (see E/2010/24, chap. I.A). As mandated by the Commission, the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goals Indicators and the United Nations Statistics Division conducted intensive work to improve methods for the monitoring of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals; resolve differences between national and international data sets; identify ways to increase capacity-building efforts for the monitoring of Millennium Development Goals; and define strategies to assist countries in improving coordination of data reporting and monitoring of Millennium Development Goals. The report further presents an assessment of data availability to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and describes the preparation of the yearly progress reports on progress towards achievement of the Goals. The Commission is invited to comment on progress made by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goals Indicators and its future direction of work.

Points for discussion by the Commission are contained in paragraph 30.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report outlines the progress made to address the concerns raised by the Statistical Commission in relation to the production of Millennium Development Goal indicators and the ability of countries to undertake their own national monitoring. It also presents the annual assessment of data availability in the Millennium Development Goal indicators database and describes the activities of the Inter-agency and Expert Group and the United Nations Statistics Division to prepare the 2010 progress reports and related outputs on Millennium Development Goals to inform the public and policymakers on progress towards the Goals.

2. The work by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal indicators and the United Nations Statistics Division in its role as coordinator of the group has continued to be guided by the Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/6 on strengthening statistical capacity, including: (a) improving data availability and quality for the monitoring of the Millennium Development Goals; (b) promoting and facilitating the use of Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX) for Millennium Development Goals indicators as an important tool for improving coordination and reporting on the Goals; (c) resolving discrepancies between national and international sources and promoting countries' full ownership of monitoring data.

3. Activities were also undertaken by the United Nations Statistics Division to address the requests by the Statistical Commission in its decision 41/112,[1] to conduct more training initiatives on Millennium Development Goals monitoring, including at the subnational level, and collaborate closely with the United Nations regional commissions and other regional institutions to strengthen countries' statistical capacity and address data discrepancies; and establish an inventory of studies on discrepancies between national and international data.

II. Improving data quality for Millennium Development Goal indicators

4. A key concern of the Statistical Commission has been the degree to which Millennium Development Goal indicators are produced, based on United Nations agency estimates rather than from actual national statistics. The Council's resolution on statistical capacity-building also called on all international agencies "to improve the coverage, transparency and reporting on all indicators", including through "avoiding imputation unless specific country data are available for reliable imputations, following consultations with concerned countries and through transparent methodologies" (para. 5 (c)).

5. The Inter-agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal indicators continues to address these concerns through improving the dialogue between representatives of national statistical systems and international agencies and focusing on improving coordination within national statistical systems and their reporting mechanisms to the international agencies.

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[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 4* (E/2010/24), chap. I.B.

6. At the next meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group, to be held in Geneva from 30 November to 2 December 2010, international partners and representatives of national statistical systems will review the work done for the improvement of data and reporting systems for Millennium Development Goals, discuss strategies to improve the monitoring at the subnational level and methods for the assessment of country progress, and set priorities for statistical capacity-building for Millennium Development Goals.

7. In order to improve transparency in the data sources and methods used for Millennium Development Goal monitoring, in 2006, the United Nations Statistics Division introduced a colour-coding system for the Millennium Development Goal database to indicate the nature of the data. Also, detailed metadata are included in the database to fully explain the methodology for the compilation of the international data sets. The colour coding and metadata are also meant to help users, especially national statisticians, reconcile national sources with the data available in the international database. For each data point of the data series presented in the database (for every country and every year considered), the responsible agency provides the explanation of how the figures are obtained, in relation to the level of adjustment of the original country data the agency performs to obtain the desired level of international comparability or to resolve data quality issues.

8. Since 2006, the metadata contained in the Millennium Development Goal indicators database have been regularly expanded and updated to reflect suggestions from countries and provide a comprehensive description of data sources, definitions and methodologies used by agencies to compile the international data sources.

9. The Division also executes a multi-year project to improve the collation, availability and dissemination of data for monitoring of the Millennium Development Goal indicators, especially at the national level. Building on progress made during its pilot phase (2008/09), the project has started is main phase in 2010 with kick-off events in Asia and Africa. The project will produce Millennium Development Goal data portals at national level, bringing together the necessary data from the various responsible national institutes. The project has launched a data dissemination prototype, MDGLabs (http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdglabs), which will display key Millennium Development Goals indicators based on both national and international sources, and highlights and explains differences between the two sources of data. These data will subsequently be transmitted to the international database UNdata (http://data.un.org), maintained by the Division in New York.

A. Regional workshops on Millennium Development Goal monitoring

10. A series of workshops was launched in 2008 to bring together representatives of national statistical systems and experts from the international agencies with the main objectives of reviewing existing data gaps and differences between national and international data sets; identifying the underlying causes; and recommending appropriate actions to resolve these gaps and inconsistencies. The methodology is based on working sessions where representatives of national statistical systems and experts from international agencies responsible for the preparation of estimates and compilation of international data series work on the actual data sets to review the gaps and differences and identify solutions.

11. Workshops were held in 2008 and 2009 in Africa, Asia and the Middle East. A workshop was held in Geneva from 8-11 November 2010 for 13 countries of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) region. The workshop focused on measurement issues and data discrepancies between international and national data sets for indicators of Millennium Development Goal 4 and Millennium Development Goal 5.

12. A workshop is planned in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), covering 11 countries in the region, to be held in San José from 31 January to 3 February 2011. The workshop aims at improving monitoring and reporting of Millennium Development Goal indicators and reducing the differences between national and international data for Millennium Development Goal indicators. It will bring together representatives from national statistical offices, line ministries and international agencies to review recommendations for reporting of Millennium Development Goal data and to establish strategies to reduce data gaps and differences between national and international figures. Emphasis will be on indicators on poverty, education, employment, health, and water and sanitation, as they are among the most pressing issues in the Latin America and Caribbean region. In addition, a special session will be dedicated to addressing subnational monitoring, with special attention to monitoring Millennium Development Goal trends among indigenous populations, another critical policy concern in the region.

13. A workshop is also scheduled to be held in Cairo in March 2011 for countries of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) region, North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa. The workshop, organized by ESCWA and the Statistics Division, will focus on training national statisticians on the use of SDMX for data and metadata exchange for Millennium Development Goal monitoring and on best practices to improve coordination at the national level and reporting to the international system.

B. Activities by Inter-agency and Expert Group members to review differences between national and international data sets for Millennium Development Goal indicators

14. In a continuous effort to reduce data gaps and improve data quality for Millennium Development Goal monitoring, besides the workshops organized jointly with the Statistics Division, some of the Inter-agency and Expert Group members have also launched their programmes and activities aimed at reconciling national and international sources. The Division has compiled an inventory of these activities, including links to some of the original studies and reports (available from http://mdgs.un.org).

III. Assessment of data availability on Millennium Development Goal indicators

15. A key concern of the Statistical Commission has been the degree to which Millennium Development Goal indicators are produced, on the basis of international estimates rather than from data produced by national statistical systems. Also, the

statistical community has been preoccupied with the scarce overall availability of data to compile the official indicators identified to track progress on the Goals. In order to address this concern, the Statistics Division regularly monitors the availability of data in the Millennium Development Goal indicator database (http://mdgs.un.org). This assessment has served as a way to determine to what extent the regional aggregates used for the global monitoring reflect the actual situation of countries around the world, as well as an indirect measure of countries' capacity to produce the necessary data.

16. Also, in order to assess the extent to which the data in the database reflect the actual capacity of countries to produce the necessary data, the colour coding in the Millennium Development Goal indicator database allows distinguishing between data produced by countries and adjusted data or estimates. When considering the country coverage in the database, it is important, however, to bear in mind that not all data produced at the national level reach the international statistical system, mainly because of the inadequacy of existing reporting mechanisms.

17. Over the years, the focus of the work by the Inter-agency and Expert Group has been on the improvement of coordination of statistical systems within countries and reporting to the international agencies. Also, international agencies, regional commissions and other development partners have engaged in a number of initiatives to help developing countries strengthen their statistical capacity to produce, analyse and disseminate data to monitor development. These activities, especially the increased dialogue between countries and international agencies within the Inter-agency and Expert Group, PARIS21 and in various other forums, have yielded important results. Increasingly, data production in countries has become aligned with internationally agreed recommendations and standards, and international agencies have developed a better understanding of data availability in countries and how to work with national experts in developing and applying the needed methodology for the production and estimation of the indicators.

18. Progress in data production in countries, and improvements in the reporting from countries to the international statistical system have resulted in increasing availability of data in the Millennium Development Goal database. Table 1 presents the availability of data for the assessment of trends, measured as the number of countries that have data before and after the year 2000 (at least one data point) in the database, as of 2003, 2006 and 2010.[2] In order to compare the current status of the database with the one in 2003, only a subset of indicators is considered, which includes those that have remained unchanged over the years in terms of definitions and methods of reporting. The number of countries for which data are available for a large number of indicators has continued to increase over the years. In particular, the number of countries with trend data for 16-22 indicators increased from 0 in 2003 to 84 in 2006, and to 96 in 2010. Meanwhile, the number of countries with trend data for only 0-5 indicators has gone down from 47 in 2003 to only 9 in 2010.

19. Although the increased coverage in the database is not exclusively due to actual progress taking place in countries, it does reflect, at least in part, an increased availability of data in national sources and a stronger capacity of national statistical

[2] A brief description of the methodology for the assessment of data availability in the Millennium Development Goal indicators database is presented in annex I. The complete results of the analysis are available on the website of the Statistical Commission at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/commission.htm.

systems to respond to the monitoring requirements. Other factors play a role, including improvement in the reporting mechanisms from countries to international agencies and increased access and understanding by agencies of existing national sources. A decrease in data availability for some indicators is generally due to errors or data quality issues identified by international agencies in the original national data, which result in the removal of the data in question from the series.

Table 1
Number and percentage of countries and territories in the Millennium Development Goal indicator database, by number of indicators for which trend analysis is possible[a]

Number of indicators for which trend analysis is possible[b]	*Countries and territories*					
	As of July 2003		*As of July 2006*		*As of July 2010*	
	Number	*Percentage*	*Number*	*Percentage*	*Number*	*Percentage*
0-5	47	29	15	9	9	6
6-10	66	40	22	13	15	9
11-15	50	31	42	26	43	26
16-22	0	0	84	52	96	59
Total	**163**	**100**	**163**	**100**	**163**	**100**

[a] The criterion used to determine whether trend analysis is possible for a given indicator is that the country has data for the given indicator for at least one point before 2000 and one after 2000.
[b] Indicators for which the reporting is done on all developing countries. The calculation for the indicators on donor countries is presented separately.

20. Improvement of overall data availability irrespective of whether the data points are before or after 2000 is even greater, with 119 countries in 2010 displaying data for two points in time for 16-22 indicators, up from only 4 countries in 2003 (table 2).

Table 2
Number and percentage of countries and territories in the Millennium Development Goal indicator database, by number of indicators with at least two data points[a]

Number of indicators with at least two data points[b]	*Countries and territories*					
	As of July 2003		*As of July 2006*		*As of July 2010*	
	Number	*Percentage*[c]	*Number*	*Percentage*[c]	*Number*	*Percentage*[c]
0-5	31	19	9	6	8	5
6-10	49	30	19	12	7	4
11-15	79	48	31	19	29	18
16-22	4	2	104	64	119	73
Total	**163**	**100**	**163**	**100**	**163**	**100**

[a] The two points in time considered in this table refer to any time, irrespective of whether they are before or after 2000.
[b] Indicators for which the reporting is done on all developing countries. The calculation for the indicators on donor countries is presented separately.
[c] Total does not equal 100 owing to rounding up or down of percentages.

21. A more comprehensive assessment of current data availability can be conducted on the totality of the indicators, as contained in the most recent update of the database. Table 3 presents a full description of data series contained in the database as of July 2010, including for those indicators that are related to specific groups of countries such as landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and donor countries.

Table 3

Number and percentage of countries and territories in the Millennium Development Goal indicators database, by number of indicators for which trend analysis is possible, as of July 2010[a]

A. Indicators reported for countries of the developing regions

	Countries and territories	
Number of indicators	*Number*	*Percentage*[b]
0-10	7	4
11-20	17	10
21-30	45	28
31-40	51	31
41-55	43	26
Total	**163**	**100**

[a] The criterion used to determine whether trend analysis is possible for a given indicator is that the country has data for the given indicator for at least one point before 2000 and one after 2000.

[b] Total does not equal 100 owing to rounding up or down of percentages.

B. Indicators related to official development assistance from the 23 donor countries

Data are available for all 23 donor countries on indicators:

8.1 Net official development assistance (ODA), total, as percentage of donors' gross national income, from 1990 to 2009

8.1 Net ODA, to least developed countries, as percentage of donors' gross national income, from 1990 to 2008

8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) donors to basic social services, from 1996 to 2008

8.3 Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied, from 1990 to 2008

8.9 Proportion of ODA to help build trade capacity, from 2001 to 2008

Data are available for 12 OECD countries on indicator:

8.8 Agricultural support estimates, from 1990 to 2008

C. Indicators related to the 31 landlocked developing countries

Data are available for landlocked developing countries on indicator:

8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national income, up to 2008 for 29 countries, 2007 for 1 country and 2005 for 1 country

D. Indicators related to the 46 small island developing countries included in the Millennium Development Goal database

Data are available for 31 small island developing countries on indicator:

8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes, up to 2008 for 31 countries, 2005 for 1 country

Note: No ODA has been received by Singapore and Bahamas since 1995.

E. Indicators related to the 40 eligible heavily indebted poor countries

Data are available for all 40 eligible heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) on indicators:

8.10 Number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision and completion points, from 2000 to 2010

8.11 Debt relief committed under the HIPC initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative updated every year until 2010

22. In assessing data availability in internationally compiled data series, it is also important to consider that country data are often adjusted to allow international comparability and that when data in countries are not available or multiple and conflicting sources exist, international agencies produce estimates. The categories reflected in the colour coding of the Millennium Development Goal database reflect, for every country and every year considered, the level of adjustment of the original country data performed by the agency to obtain the desired level of international comparability or to resolve data quality issues. Country representatives and international agencies in the Inter-agency and Expert Group agreed on the categories to be used to represent the nature of the data, as detailed in table 4 below.

23. The assessment shown in table 4 indicates the nature of the data for the majority of countries in the database: an indicator is defined as being of a given category when the majority of the countries have data falling into that category. For a country to be designated as falling into a given category for the specific indicators, the majority of data points have to be in that category.[3] The majority of indicators are based on data from countries with none or minimum adjustment. There are, however, still 12 indicators for which the majority of data points are estimated by the international agency and 1 indicator for which most data points are derived through a model based on variables other than the one the indicator is measuring. A complete list of indicators under each category and related data availability is presented in annex II.

[3] The category "country data" is an exception: when the country has data in the "country data" category for at least one data point, it is classified as "country data" for that specific indicator, following the rationale that in that case, the country has the capacity to produce the indicator in adherence with international standards.

Table 4

Number and percentage of Millennium Development Goal indicators by nature of the data available in the majority of countries in the Millennium Development Goal database, as of July 2010

	Indicators	
Nature of data[a]	*Number*	*Percentage*
Indicators reported for countries of the developing regions		
Country data	28	51
Country adjusted	3	5
Estimated	12	22
Modelled	1	2
Global monitoring data	6	11
Not available	5	9
Total	**55**	**100**
Indicators related to official development assistance from the 22 donor countries		
Country data	6	100
Indicators related to the 31 landlocked developing countries		
Country data	1	100
Indicators related to the 46 small island countries		
Country data	1	100
Indicators related to 40 eligible heavily indebted poor countries initiative countries		
Global monitoring data	3	100

[a] The coding of the nature of data is as follows:

Note: Country data: the figure is the one produced and disseminated by the country (including data adjusted by the country to meet international standards).

Country adjusted: the figure is the one produced and provided by the country, but adjusted by the international agency for international comparability, that is to comply with internationally agreed standards, definitions and classifications (age group, ISCED, etc.).

Estimated: the figure is estimated by the international agency, when corresponding country data on a specific year or set of years are not available, or when multiple sources exist, or there are issues of data quality. Estimates are based on national data, such as surveys or administrative records, or other sources but on the same variable being estimated.

Modelled: the figure is modelled by the agency when there is a complete lack of data on the variable being estimated. The model is based on a set of covariates — other variables for which data are available and that can explain the phenomenon.

Global monitoring data: the figure is regularly produced by the designated agency for the global monitoring, based on country data. However, there is no corresponding figure at the country level, because the indicator is defined for international monitoring only (example: population living on less than $1 a day).

Not available: the nature of data is unknown or was not provided.

24. The need for data on Millennium Development Goals to be released in a timely manner has become increasingly pressing. The annual general political debate on the goals and targets, and on steps to be undertaken to accelerate progress is largely based on the assessment of progress. This assessment risks losing its relevance if data are not sufficiently recent to reflect the impact of shocks and recent crises. International agencies have improved their communication with national statistical systems and

made efforts to compile and release the international data series on Millennium Development Goals as early as possible. All indicators have data for the year 2000 or later. There remains, however, a delay of at least two years for most of the indicators, with only one indicator with data for 2009 and one with data for 2010 (table 5).

Table 5
Number and percentage of indicators by latest available year in the Millennium Development Goal indicators database, as of July 2010

Latest available year	*Indicators*	
	Number	*Percentage*
Indicators reported for countries of the developing regions		
1990-1999	0	0
2000-2004	6	11
2005-2006	18	33
2007	7	13
2008	22	40
2009	1	2
2010	1	2
Indicators related to official development assistance from the 23 donor countries		
2008	5	83
2009	1	17
Indicators related to the 31 landlocked developing countries		
2008	1	100
Indicators related to the 46 small island developing States		
2008	1	100
Indicators related to 40 eligible HIPC countries		
2010	2	100

IV. Millennium Development Goals reporting in 2010

25. The *Millennium Development Goals Report 2010*, published by the United Nations, was launched by the Secretary-General in New York on 23 June. The report presents the trends in and analysis on the Millennium Development Goals, based on regional and subregional figures on the official Millennium Development Goal indicators provided by the partner agencies. The data and analysis presented in the report were also used as an input to the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session, which contains a statistical annex with all the official figures on the Millennium Development Goal indicators.[4]

26. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs also issued the 2010 edition of the Millennium Development Goals Progress Chart, a colour-coded chart presenting an assessment of regions and subregions that are on- or off-track to achieve the goals.

[4] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/65/1).

27. A chart was also prepared on the progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals from a gender perspective. The chart, "Millennium Development Goals: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment", presents data and analysis on several aspects related to gender issues and women's empowerment on each of the eight Goals. It was launched during the Millennium Summit in September 2010 at a side event organized jointly by the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations, entitled "World's women at the centre of achieving the MDGs".

28. The Statistics Division also continues to maintain the website and database of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goal Indicators (http://mdgs.un.org). The database is also available on MDGInfo, an adaptation of the DevInfo platform. MDGInfo was issued in August 2010 by the Statistics Division, in collaboration with the DevInfo group.

V. Conclusions and way forward

29. **The Commission may wish to take note of the work done in 2010 by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group and the Statistics Division in implementing the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/6 and the requests by the Statistical Commission at its forty-first session on the improvement of data and indicators to monitor the Millennium Development Goals.**

30. **The Commission may also wish to comment on the proposed next steps:**

- **Develop tools and methodology for country-level assessment of progress and make them widely available to countries**
- **Continue to provide training to countries on the production of data and indicators on the Millennium Development Goals at the subnational level**
- **Continue the work to reconcile the national and international data and to improve coordination of Millennium Development Goal monitoring in countries**
- **Continue to provide technical assistance and training to countries that wish to adopt the SDMX standards on Millennium Development Goal indicators for the exchange of data and metadata within national statistical systems and for reporting to the international statistical system**

Annex I

Assessment of data availability in the Millennium Development Goal indicators database

1. A total of 72 series were included in the analysis of data availability (see list A). For the assessment of progress in the availability of data over time (between 2003 and 2010), the analysis is conducted on a subgroup of 22 key series. Considering a smaller set of indicators has the advantage that the assessment can be conducted over a longer period of time, providing a clearer indication of how data production has evolved since the monitoring of the Millennium Development Goals began. The analysis is based on the information available at the time the Millennium Development Goals indicators database is regularly updated in July of each year.

2. Of the 72 series, 55 are relevant to all 163 developing countries included in the database, while the remaining refers to specific groups of countries as follows:

(a) Six series relevant to 23 OECD/DAC donor countries;

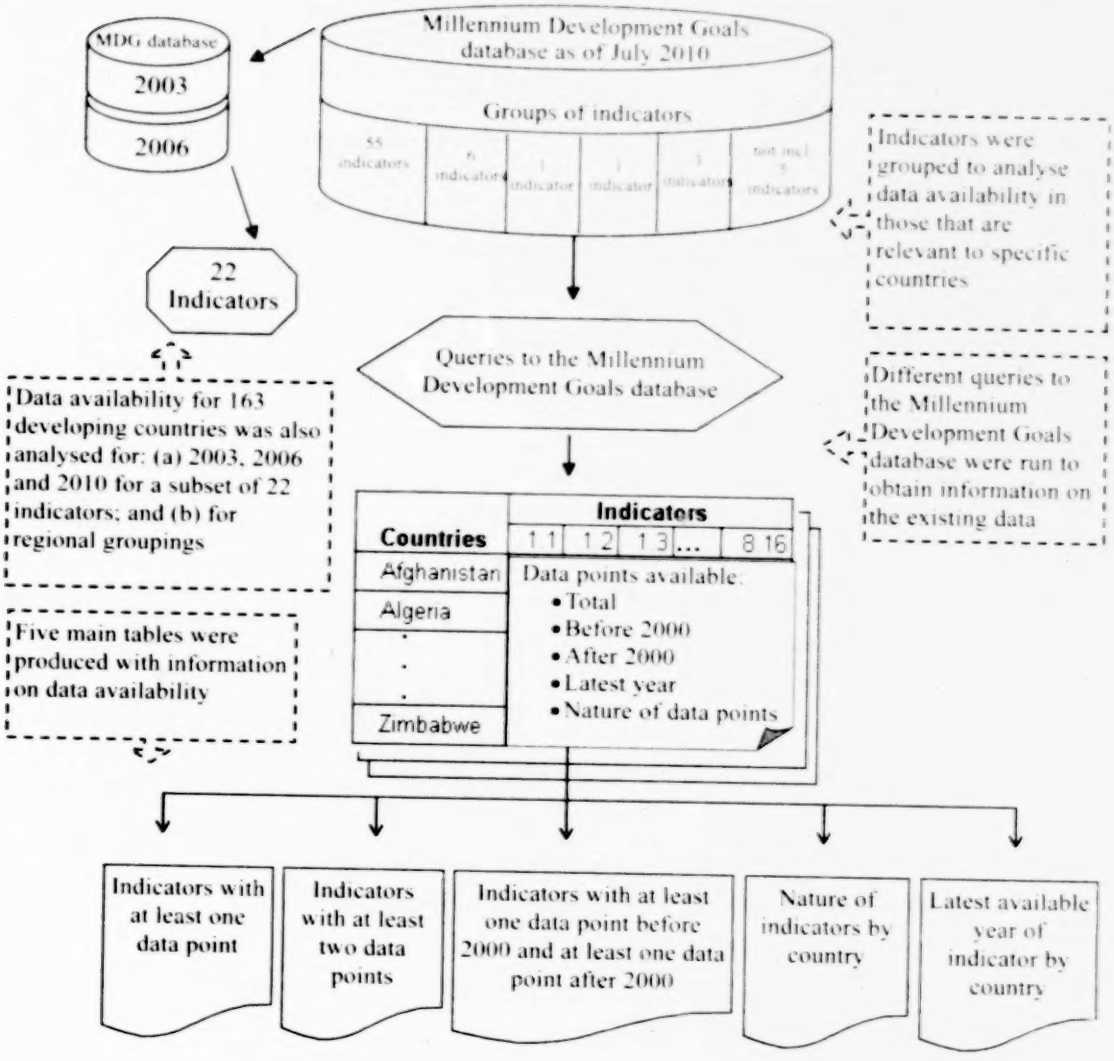
(b) One series relevant to the 31 landlocked developing countries;

(c) One series relevant to the 46 small island developing States included in the database;

(d) Three series relevant to the 40 HIPC initiative countries.

3. The remaining six series were not included because data are not reported (two indicators) or the indicators refer to an aggregated level (four indicators).

4. The figure below describes the steps followed to process the information:


MDG database
2003
2006
Millennium Development Goals database as of July 2010
Groups of indicators
55 indicators
9 indicators
1 indicator
1 indicator
3 indicators
not incl. 5 indicators
Indicators were grouped to analyse data availability in those that are relevant to specific countries
22 Indicators
Queries to the Millennium Development Goals database
Different queries to the Millennium Development Goals database were run to obtain information on the existing data
Data availability for 163 developing countries was also analysed for: (a) 2003, 2006 and 2010 for a subset of 22 indicators; and (b) for regional groupings
Five main tables were produced with information on data availability
Countries
Indicators
1.1
1.2
1.3
...
8.16
Afghanistan
Algeria
Zimbabwe
Data points available:
• Total
• Before 2000
• After 2000
• Latest year
• Nature of data points
Indicators with at least one data point
Indicators with at least two data points
Indicators with at least one data point before 2000 and at least one data point after 2000
Nature of indicators by country
Latest available year of indicator by country

List A. Millennium Development Goals indicators included in data availability analysis

Indicators reported for countries of the developing regions

1.1 Proportion of population below $1 purchasing power parity (PPP) per day

1.2 Poverty gap ratio

1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption

1.4 Growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) per person employed

1.5 Employment-to-population ratio

1.6 Proportion of employed people living below $1 (PPP) per day

1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment

1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age*

1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education*

2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary*

2.3 Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds, women and men*

3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education

- Gender Parity Index in primary level enrolment*
- Gender Parity Index in secondary level enrolment*
- Gender Parity Index in tertiary level enrolment*

3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector*

3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament*

4.1 Under-five mortality rate

4.2 Infant mortality rate

4.3 Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles

5.1 Maternal mortality ratio

5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate*

5.4 Adolescent birth rate

5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)

- Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit
- Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits

5.6 Unmet need for family planning

6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years*

6.2 Condom use at the last high-risk sex

Condom use at last high-risk sex, 15-24 years old, men

Condom use at last high-risk sex, 15-24 years old, women

Condom use to overall contraceptive use among currently married women 15-49 years old*

6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Men 15-24 years old with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Women 15-24 years old with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS

6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years

6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs

6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets

6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate antimalarial drugs

6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis

Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100,000 population*

Tuberculosis death rate per 100,000 population*

6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course

Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS*

Tuberculosis treatment success rate under DOTS*

7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest

7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per $1 GDP (PPP)*

7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances

Consumption of all ozone-depleting substances in ODP metric tons

Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs in ODP metric tons*

7.5 Proportion of total water resources used

7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected

7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source*

7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility*

7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums

8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services

8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population*

8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population

8.16 Internet users per 100 population*

Indicators related to ODA from the 23 donor countries

8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' GNI

Net ODA as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' GNI

Net ODA to LDCs as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' GNI

8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)

8.3 Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied

8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their GDP

8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity

Indicators related to the 31 landlocked developing countries

8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their GNI

Indicators related to the 46 small island developing States

8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their GNI

Indicators related to 40 eligible HIPC countries

8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC Initiative decision points and number that have reached their HIPC Initiative completion points (cumulative)

8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC Initiative and MDRI

Debt relief committed under HIPC Initiative, cumulative

Debt relief delivered in full under MDRI, cumulative

List B. Indicators not included in data availability analysis

Indicators with data reported only at the regional or global level

7.4 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits

7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction

8.6 Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty

8.7 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries

Indicators for which no data are reported

6.6 Incidence and death rates associated with malaria (reporting only started in 2010)

8.13 Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis

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Abbreviations: OECD = Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; DAC = Development Assistance Committee; HIPC = heavily indebted poor countries; PPP = purchasing power parity; GDP = gross domestic product; DOTS = Directly Observed Treatment Shortcourse; ODP = ozone-depleting substances; CFC = chlorofluorocarbons; GNI = gross national income; MDRI = Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative.

* Series included in data availability analysis for 2003, 2006 and 2010.

Annex II

Data availability in the Millennium Development Goals indicators database, by country coverage and nature of data

Millennium Development Goals indicators	Countries with at least 1 data point		Countries with at least 2 data points		Countries with at least 1 data point before 2000 and 1 data point after 2000	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Indicators reported for developing regions						
C = Country						
1.4 Growth rate of GDP per person employed	43	26	38	23	19	12
1.5 Employment-to-population ratio	125	77	125	77	84	52
1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	90	55	62	38	32	20
1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	118	72	99	61	59	36
2.1 Net enrolment ratio in primary education	136	83	126	77	69	42
2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary	125	77	107	66	44	27
2.3 Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds, women and men	118	72	103	63	13	8
3.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education						
Gender Parity Index in primary level enrolment	146	90	143	88	87	53
Gender Parity Index in secondary level enrolment	145	89	141	87	84	52
Gender Parity Index in tertiary level enrolment	131	80	117	72	58	36
3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	156	96	108	66	53	33
3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	134	82	134	82	86	53
5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	129	79	103	63	62	38
5.4 Adolescent birth rate	161	99	157	96	103	63
5.6 Unmet need for family planning	78	48	56	34	37	23
6.2 Condom use at the last high-risk sex						
Condom use at last high-risk sex, 15-24 years old, men, percentage	48	29	22	13	8	5
Condom use at last high-risk sex, 15-24 years old, women, percentage	54	33	29	18	9	6
Condom use to overall contraceptive use among currently married women 15-49 years old, percentage	126	77	98	60	59	36
6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS						
Men 15-24 years old with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, percentage	47	29	15	9	1	1

Women 15-24 years old with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, percentage	75	46	39	24	1	1	C
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years	58	36	38	23	19	12	C
6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets	50	31	30	18	0	0	C
6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate antimalarial drugs	56	34	35	21	2	1	C
6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS							
Tuberculosis treatment success rate under DOTS, percentage	154	94	152	93	103	63	C
7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest	155	95	155	95	100	61	C
7.3 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances							
Consumption of all Ozone-Depleting Substances in ODP metric tons	138	85	138	85	1	1	C
Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs in ODP metric tons	138	85	138	85	95	58	C
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used	117	72	63	39	95	58	C
CA = Country adjusted							
5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	142	87	130	80	78	48	CA
6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs	90	55	89	55	0	0	CA
8.12 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	104	64	104	64	41	25	CA
E = Estimated							
4.1 Under-five mortality rate	138	85	138	85	95	58	E
4.2 Infant mortality rate	138	85	138	85	95	58	E
4.3 Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles	139	85	139	85	95	58	E
6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years	101	62	101	62	0	0	E
6.9 Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis							
Tuberculosis death rate per 100,000 population	155	95	155	95	4	2	E
Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	155	95	155	95	106	65	E
Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100,000 population	155	95	155	95	105	64	E
6.10 Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS							
Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS	155	95	154	94	106	65	E
7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	158	97	158	97	41	25	E
7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	145	89	145	89	108	66	E

7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	142	87	142	87	98	60
7.10 Proportion of urban population living in slums	105	64	60	37	97	60
M = Modelled						
5.1 Maternal mortality ratio	120	74	0	0	0	0
G = Global monitoring data						
1.1 Proportion of population living on less than US$ 1 (PPP) per day	92	56	70	43	46	28
1.2 Poverty gap ratio	92	56	70	43	46	28
1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	100	61	67	41	45	28
1.6 Proportion of employed people living on less than US$ 1 (PPP) per day	86	53	65	40	45	28
1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	124	76	124	76	86	53
7.2 Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per US$ 1 GDP (PPP)	154	94	154	94	154	94
NA = Not available						
5.5 Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)						
Antenatal care coverage, at least four visits, percentage	77	47	50	31	31	19
Antenatal care coverage, at least one visit, percentage	127	78	108	66	60	37
8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	161	99	161	99	68	42
8.15 Cellular subscribers per 100 population	161	99	161	99	108	66
8.16 Internet users per 100 population	161	99	158	97	109	67
Indicators related to ODA from the 23 donor countries						
C = Country data						
8.1 Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income						
Net ODA as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income	23	100	23	100	23	100
Net ODA to least developed countries as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income	23	100	23	100	23	100
8.2 Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)	22	96	22	96	19	83
8.3 Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied	23	100	23	100	21	91
8.8 Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product	12	36	12	36	12	36
8.9 Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	20	87	20	87	0	0

Indicators related to the 31 landlocked developing countries							
C = Country data							
8.4 ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national income	31	100	31	100	31	100	C
Indicators related to the 46 small island developing States							
C = Country data							
8.5 ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national income	31	60	31	60	31	60	C
Indicators related to 40 eligible HIPC countries							
G = Global monitoring data							
8.10 Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC Initiative decision points and number that have reached their HIPC Initiative completion points (cumulative)	40	100					G
8.11 Debt relief committed under HIPC Initiative and MDRI[b]							
Debt relief committed under HIPC Initiative (cumulative)	35	88					G
Debt relief delivered in full under MDRI (cumulative)	26	65					G

Abbreviations: GDP = gross domestic product; DOTS = Directly Observed Treatment Short Course; ODP = ozone-depleting potential; CFC = chlorofluorocarbons; PPP = purchasing power parity; OECD = Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; DAC = Development Assistance Committee; ODA = official development assistance; HIPC = heavily indebted poor countries; MDRI = Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative.

[a] The coding of the nature of the data is as follows:

C = Country data. The figure is the one produced and disseminated by the country (including data adjusted by the country to meet international standards).

CA = Country adjusted. The figure is the one produced and provided by the country, but adjusted by the international agency for international comparability, that is to comply with internationally agreed standards, definitions and classifications (age group, International Standard Classification of Education, etc.).

E = Estimated. The figure is estimated by the international agency when corresponding country data on a specific year or set of years are not available, or when multiple sources exist, or there are issues of data quality. Estimates are based on national data such as surveys or administrative records or other sources, but on the same variable being estimated.

M = Modelled. The figure is modelled by the agency when there is a complete lack of data on the variable being estimated. The model is based on a set of covariates: other variables for which data are available and that can explain the phenomenon.

G = Global monitoring data. The figure is regularly produced by the designated agency for the global monitoring, based on country data. However, there is no corresponding figure at the country level because the indicator is defined for international monitoring only (example: population living on less than US$ 1 a day).

NA = Not available. The nature of the data is unknown or was not provided.

[b] Data on the cumulative debt relief committed are updated every year.